# Chicago Daily Tribune

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VOL. VII—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22 1852. NEW SERIES.—VOL. I—NO. 151.


## CARDS.

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**F. T. CARRINGTON,**
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT
OSWEGO, N. Y.
Will give, sell and forward Produce in this market, and the Canals, and other Produce in this market, and the Canals, and other Produce in this market, and the Canals, and other

# Chicago Daily Tribune, Wednesday Morning, December 22.

## DAILY TRIBUNE.

JAMES F. JOHNSTON, | EDITORS.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, '52.

GEN. T. B. PARSONS, the Assistant Postmaster, dies at his residence, in Brooklyn, on the morning of the 19th. He was a native of Virginia, and commanded a regiment of U. S. Dragoons in the Mexican war, and participated in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista. He was a brother of Mrs. Gen. Worth, and brother-in-law of Gen. Worth, Gen. Hardee, and Gen. Bragg, of the Confederate army.

THE Advertisers will be sufficient to match on this advertisement the number of insertions desired, and the edition to be inserted in.

### Commercial and News.

THE MAJESTY OF PERSIA AND KING OF CALIFORNIA is 6,681, instead of 14,000 as reported by Telegraph. The city of San Francisco is Whig.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL SAYS: Mr. WILLSON, one of the Missionaries of the American Board, writes, on the date of August 30, that he had just received from the hand of the British Consul at Mosul, 4,500 piastres, being the amount of the loss of Dr. Boone and party among the Koords a year since.

THE ALBANY EXPRESS SAYS, THAT ON AND AFTER the 1st of January, Samuel J. Hammond, Esq., is to assume the management of the Albany State Register.

THE CLEVELAND BANKS HAVE CONCLUDED NOT TO receive on deposit, Canada, Wisconsin, or Illinois bank-notes.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE SAYS A LARGE NUMber of Mr. George Law's celebrated (cheap) Blankets were removed a few days ago, from the warehouse in Brooklyn, and taken to Albany by the steamboat Troy. The next we hear of them is that "a machinist of Troy has a contract for 20,000 of them with percussion locks, in place of the old-fashioned flint."

THE TOTAL LOSS OF PROPERTY BY FIRES IN CALifornia during the past three years, is estimated at *sixty-six millions of dollars.*

AN IMPORTANT ARREST WAS MADE ON SATURDAY evening in West Troy. The criminal is one Robert Morrison, a counterfeiter, through whose hands from $50,000 to $75,000 of bogus money is known to have passed within a year. He is supposed to be connected with an extensive gang.

PROFESSOR WALKER, OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, has been appointed President of Harvard College *vice* Jared Sparks, resigned. The *Evening Post* says a better choice could not have been made in all New England, nor as good probably in the United States.

DR. CARPENTER ASSERTS, FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE that a few hours spent in a sugar manufactory, inhaling the saccharine fumes, is a certain cure for consumption.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN INDIANA FOR PRESIDENT stands:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pierce | 95,299 |
| Scott | 80,981 |
| Hale | 4,924 |
| Pierce over Scott | 14,318 |

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, MR. KENNEDY, puts forward a very elaborate plan for the organization and discipline of seamen, made necessary by the abolition of flogging. The chief features are a registry of good seamen, a system of graduated rewards for good conduct, a certain allotment monthly pay after twenty years faithful service, the punishment for capital offences, until arrived by a Court Martial, on charges duly prepared and tried, and selection of the petty officers from the registered seamen.

A BIRD, SUPPOSED TO BE THE INGLEBART, WHILE trying to make Aktabuta port, Dec. 12th, went ashore a short distance above the east pier.—Damage not ascertained.

AMONG THE SIGNS OF PROGRESS OBSERVABLE IN this country, which cannot fail to gladden every patriotic heart, we notice the increased interest and spirit of enterprise manifested on the subject of railway communication, at the South.—Internest of the years to the rate of improvement, stands the Ancient Dominion, Virginia, as she has proudly been called, the "Mother of States."

OF THE FIRST THREE HUNDRED FAMILIES, WHO, UNder the lead of Gen. Austin, established themselves in Texas, only nineteen heads of families are now remaining.

THE MEAT CAKES, MADE AT GALVESTON, TEXAS, are finding a large sale in England. They are cubes made out of flour and good meat, mixed together and then dried. They will last years, and are highly nutritious.

FOUR MISSIONARIES—MRS. MORGAN, AT SHANGhai; Rev. Rollen Parker, and Mrs. Porter, at Gaboon, Africa, and Mrs. Pierson, of the Choctaw Mission, are dead. They died in a holy work.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE ADVERTISEment of the Waples House, Dubuque. It is a large house, located near the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, and would undoubtedly prove a good investment, in judicious hands.

THE BOSTON PORTRAITEER, ATTEMPTED TO MAKE FAIRport harbor, on Monday, missed, and went ashore below. She was laden with railroad iron. As soon as that is taken out, it is thought she will be gotten off.

THE CINCINNATI BANKS HAVE COMMENCED throwing out every description of Eastern paper, except at a discount of one per cent.

THE GOVERNORS, BOARD AND CHAIRMAN, THE former from Buffalo and the latter from Cleveland, arrived at Detroit on Sunday, bringing large loads of passengers and freight, and all the best eastern mails.

HON ALEXANDER H. H. STUART IS AT COLUMBUS, O., for shooting. Truly the way of the transgressor is hard.

R. M. T. HUNTER, OF VIRGINIA, IS MENTIONED FOR the Treasury Department; Henry A. Wise for Minister to England, and Judge Butler of S. C., for Attorney General.

GEN. DENVER'S LETTER RELATIVE TO THE TRIPLITAPIC treaty appears to have given great satisfaction to the Mexicans, from the fact that it not only throws much light on the subject, but is also a simple act of justice from an enlightened American.

WE LEARN FROM DETROIT PAPERS THAT GEN. McKnight of that city has purchased the fine steamer Albany, with a view to run her in connection with the Baltimore, on Lake Superior. The propeller Prometheus, now in transits across the Railroad at the Sault, is also to run in the same line. These fine steamers are to be fitted up in fine style, ready for the opening business in the spring.

A VERY UNIQUE PROPOSITION HAS BEEN MADE TO the Mexican Government, by Senor Gremades and Company, to defend the whole northern frontier of the Republic against the Indians.—He offers to do this by contract, for the sum of sixteen thousand dollars per month, and permission to import and sell goods free of duty.

THE ZANESVILLE GAZETTE SAYS THAT MR. GRANT, the Engineer, has just completed a preliminary survey of a rail route to Zanesville. He reports that the line from Cleveland to Zanesville is 149½ miles in length, very gentle grades, with a large portion of level line of easy curvature, and can be constructed very cheaply.

THE JOURNAL OPENING ON THE BALTIMORE AND Ohio railroad to Wheeling will take place on the first of next month. The revenue of the road for the month of November were $150,949 41.

THE MODE OF TRACK ON THE LINE OF THE DAYTON and Michigan road, and the people of Troy expect, in a few days, to hear the snort of the iron horse.

A BILL OF NOTICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CUMberland Railroad has been effected, sufficient to assure the completion of the work from the coal fields of Jackson county to a railroad connection with Cincinnati. It is certain that the cars will be running on this portion of the road in September next, the rails being already provided.

COMMERCE.—The papers bring the proceedings of Thursday the 16th, which we have had in part by telegraph. There is nothing of general interest. Before our paper goes to press the telegraph may bring something of more importance.

### The Currency Question of Chicago and Illinois.

NO. 2.—ON THE NECESSITY OF A REMEDY.

*The Tribune* of yesterday promised to furnish, in a popular form for the use of the private citizen, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, a chapter in currency—the first of an unauthentic and untechnical series of articles neither "very long" nor "very dry," on the currency question of Chicago and Illinois.

In the fulfilment of this promise we begin by stating the familiar fact that all of us in this world are trading to exchange. Every man has less of one thing and more of another than he needs. One has more time than he can use, but not bread enough to eat. Another has an abundance of meat, but is really off for a coat and hat. Another wishes to exchange labor, of which he has a superfluity, for capital—of which he has not a cent. Now there is enough in the world of what are called necessaries of life, to satisfy every man, woman and child, if by any arrangement each can exchange all on hand which he does not need for precisely what he does need.

The natural way to equalize these varieties of possession, and gratify the wants of all, is to exchange commodity for commodity, or to make what is called *exchange in kind.* A farmer wants cloth, and a merchant wants wheat. The farmer has more wheat, and the merchant more cloth than he needs; and so they barter the one for the other. But as society progresses and population becomes numerous, and the wants of the community more complicated and diverse, the difficulty of exchange in kind increases till it becomes impossible. For example—a mechanic wishes to exchange a bureau for twenty bushels of wheat; but after spending a day in search of a farmer who wants a bureau, he fails in his purpose, because the farmer has just exchanged all his wheat for groceries, and has only oats to give for the bureau, which unfortunately the mechanic does not want. So another farmer is to be hunted up who has wheat to exchange for oats, and the three must make a triangular trade. But meanwhile, more time has been wasted than was occupied in making the bureau, and all suffer by loss.

Moreover it rarely happens that man want to exchange in equal amounts. The farmer has a saw to exchange not for cloth alone, but for cloth, tea, tobacco and farming utensils; but neither the merchant, grocer nor mechanic want beef, while all would be glad to exchange their wares for wheat, and so neither party gains the object of desire.

Pair armore, there are material objects of such a nature that it is well nigh impossible to barter them on any terms. For example—the physician has more drugs than he cares to swallow himself, and wishes to exchange them for breadstuffs, rent and clothing; but he could hardly persuade the healthy farmer, housekeeper and merchant, to take their pay in pills.—So the editor would find it harder to live, even than at present, if he had nothing but newspapers to offer in payment,—while the poet, with nothing but poetry, would have to relinquish the idea of life altogether.

So much for the difficulty of exchange in kind of *material* products; but when we attempt to exchange such an article as *labor*, whether labor of the hands or labor of the head—of which many have a large quantity, that they must exchange for meat and drink—the difficulty grows into an impossibility. The hard-handed, sinewy, muscular man, is very ready to work for some one who will give him flour, but finds no employment except from a stone-cutter—and shall he ask for bread and receive a stone? So the student has thoughts—golden thoughts—which he yearns to exchange for a living, but finds no boarding-house who will receive them pecuniarily in weekly pay. So the strong man and the accomplished scholar must alike starve, not from want of ability to earn a livelihood, but merely from the impossibility of exchange.

We have illustrated this subject at length in order clearly to see the absolute necessity of some way of exchange besides barter. We must have some contrivance or instrument or machine that will do this great business of exchange for us. That machine is MONEY. Money does it all in the simplest and most beneficial manner. The mechanic sells his bureau for as equitable a price, in money, and with it in his pocket, goes to the farmer, who readily takes it for wheat, who, in his turn, pays the same money for oats to his neighbor, who passes it off to the editor for the Paper, who exchanges it with the author for an article, who in his turn pays it for board to the purchaser of the mechanic's bureau, and the circle is complete. Thus it is that money is called the "great circulating medium." It is the life blood which by constant outflow and return through arteries and veins gives healthy action to the body politic. And hence it is that every body, in order to live, *must have money.* It is the only instrument by which one can exchange the superabundance on hand, for the article of which he is in want.—So we all are striving, day and night, to "make money," not as an end, but as a means—as the means by which we obtain the gratification of our desires.

This machine, which we call money, was invented centuries ago, and though it has received great improvements, is not as yet considered perfect. There are also several kinds of this machine, adapted to different kinds of work in the business of exchange, which we shall describe with some minuteness in the next article.

### Shipments of Breadstuffs.

The following statement shows the shipments of Flour and Wheat from New York for the week ending December 9, Boston, Dec. 3, and Baltimore Dec. 2:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 20,754 | 33,274 |
| Boston | 6,427 | |
| Baltimore | 10,908 | |

During the month of November there were exported from Philadelphia to foreign parts: 29,195 barrels of Flour and 62,922 bushels of Wheat.

We observe that the shipments of Flour to California are very light, notwithstanding the high price the article commands in that market. When the Panama railroad shall be completed, the principal supply will be from the ports above named and New Orleans. It will have an important effect upon our market. At present, California is principally supplied from Chili.

### XXXIId Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1852.

Mr. Atchison, pursuant to a written request from Mr. King, took the Chair.

Mr. Sevier presented a petition from citizens of Rochester, N. Y., praying remedies against foreign piracy on American patents.

Mr. Butler presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce at Charleston, praying an appropriation for the removal of the bar in that harbor.

Mr. Shields introduced a joint resolution directing the President to cause to be prepared a suitable sword to be presented to the nearest male representative of Major Samuel Ringgold, who fell at Palo Alto. Referred.

Mr. Chase introduced a bill relating to Ohio the public lands in that State remaining unsold and unappropriated.

Mr. Gwin gave notice that he would on Monday call up the bill to reach the duties on certain important goods destroyed by fire.

On motion of Mr. Clemens, the Senate took up the Joint Resolution, authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieut. General, by Brevet, for meritorious services. Some verbal amendment were made, and it was postponed till Monday.

The Kentucky contested seat was taken up.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Brown, (Miss.) asked, but did not obtain leave, to offer an amendment to the rule providing for the appointment of a Committee of Sixteen members, whose duty it shall be to report a general bill at each session of Congress for the payment of private claimants.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions to refer the various branches of the President's message to the appropriate Committees.

TRUTH AND THEN.—The Boston *Mail* declares that an old bachelor once took for his text, "Adam where art thou?" and divided his subject into three parts: 1st—All men are somewhere. 2d—Adam was not where he ought and to be, and not—Unless they take care, they will soon find themselves where they would rather not be.

### LOOK AT LEADERS.

THERE IS TRADE—We find the following popular development in the Baltimore Sun:

Some very singular circumstances have taken place in Europe during the last twelve months, in connection with the supply of grain from the continent, and the prices at which it has been sold in the London markets. During the spring and especially for several weeks preceding the election, it transpired that large cargoes of wheat were constantly purchased, both in the Baltic and the Mediterranean at higher quotations than those current in London, and which were yet forwarded for sale without reserve on their arrival at London. It was known, therefore, that the operations in question, besides the difference in prime cost, a total loss of freight and charges. The who's proceeding was established inquiries, and the London correspondent of the New York Commercial now says:

The common solution offered was that the protectionist party had subscribed an enormous sum to carry out the scheme, with a view to deprive the price of grain in our markets to a point that should not only arouse the farmers more strongly than ever against free trade, but should also convince the country generally that they were subject to a competition against which they could not contend. Preposterous as this idea seemed, it was actually accepted by the many on account of the total absurdity of any other means of accounting for what was going on. The loss by the transaction could already be traced to amount to at least £100,000.

Still, however, the wonder grew, and those who refused to believe that it was the work of any political set were staggered by the fact that, as soon as the elections were over, the operations gradually ceased. A new explanation has now been furnished by their recent reversal.—Purchases and sales of the same losing character have been resumed during the past five weeks, and it has been ascertained that, while the supplies have been bought generally in all parts of Europe, France has been an exception, and at length the conclusion has been arrived at that the whole scheme has been carried out by the Government of that country, with the view of keeping down other proceedings connected with the arrangements for bringing about the Empire.

The success of all political movements in France depends more upon the state of the bread market than on anything else, and as England has lately taken large quantities of French flour, and thus raised the quotations, it became desirable to prevent this by causing sales to be made in England at prices below what would be remunerative to French millers.

It is also called to mind that the sales arrived at their height just before the President's tour through the Provincial towns (which corresponded with the period of our elections,) and that they have now been resumed just on the eve of the declaration of the Empire. It is likewise a significant fact that Le Pres, in quoting the Paris prices of the same time, in quoting from a London paper a description of the entire operations, has not ventured to insert the conclusion of the article, which imports to explain them by showing that they have originated at Paris.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE LAKES—Secretary Corwin's Report contains a report of the comparative receipts of duties at the principal Lake ports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851 and 1852. They were—

| | 1850-51 | 1851-52 |
|---|---|---|
| Buffalo, N. Y. | $67,000 | $91,000 |
| Oswego, N. Y. | 71,000 | 87,000 |
| Sandusky, O. | 20,000 | 82,000 |
| Cleveland, O. | 55,000 | 85,000 |
| Plattsburgh, N. Y. | 49,000 | 54,000 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 23,000 | 54,000 |
| Niagara, N. Y. | 17,000 | 28,000 |
| Ogdensburgh, N. Y. | 20,000 | 21,000 |
| Cape Vincent, N. Y. | 6,000 | 19,000 |
| Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. | 4,000 | 13,000 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2,000 | 11,000 |

The total of the above for 1850-51, amounts to $378,000; for 1851-52 to $554,000—an increase of $163,000, or about 44 per cent. in one year!

Chicago, from being an remote inset Canada, necessarily foots the list, but it will be noticed that the increase is somewhat in favor of our city, it being 550 per cent, whereas the average of the eleven ports, including Chicago, is only 44 per cent.

There are in the United States 193 ports of entry, in which the total duties of 1850-51 amounted to $48,798,000, and in 1851-52, to $47,320,226; thus showing that while there was a large falling off in the aggregate amount of duties collected, there was an enormous increase in the duties brought into the Lake ports. This increase, simultaneous with a decrease in the commerce of the Atlantic States indicates a change in the channel of our importations, and the result of a growing business with the Canadian Provinces. This fact alone establishes the claim of the Lake Ports to liberal appropriations for Harbor Improvements, and yet the Government has seemed to be regardless of the foreign trade, as the Atlantic ports.

According to Mr. Corwin's report, there are 193 ports of entry in the entire list, in which a larger amount of duties is collected annually than in either Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, or Sandusky. These Ports are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore, Charleston, St. Louis, Portland, Cincinnati, Salem, Mobile and New Haven.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the *Toledo Blade* writes under date of 11th inst.:

I called on Gen. Scott yesterday. The old veteran looked as good as when I first flirted by his defeat. He talks and laughs over it, as the fortune of war. He is hale and hearty and for aught I can see likely to live for twenty years.

The Pacific Rail Road is a theme of great interest here among politicians of all parties just now. There seems to be a decided feeling in favor of constructing it as soon as possible. Old Bullion Benton, in his avowed champion, and he is just now, regarded as rather the most independent man in Congress. His Missouri speech is much discussed by members of his party—some praise—others not a few either, curse it, but all concede to him the position of the first American Statesman since that Webster and Clay are no more. But to return to the Pacific Railroad. It provision for it is recommended to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior. There are men here from New York, who are in the interest of a Company that is desirous of cobtracting with the Government for the construction of the Road in four years—half of the compensation to be taken in land. I think it doubtful whether the project succeeds this season.

### "Still Hunt"—On the Janesville and Galena Railroad.

The *Freeport Democrat* of the 18th instant says:

The citizens of Galena (I am credibly informed) are circulating subscriptions and subscribing liberally for stock in the above named Railroad—$200,000 being already subscribed, (none paid in); this has been done secretly, the papers of the city of Galena not daring to mention the matter, for fear of bringing another rail-road project into notice, that would defeat this secret project of theirs, to wit: "From Janesville to Freeport and via the Savanna Road to the Mississippi river at Savanna. The Freeport route is the shortest, most feasible and direct, and would not come in competition with any other road, and if built would virtually be extending the Illinois Central to Fond du Lac and Milwaukee; and the Fond du Lac and Milwaukee roads to the Mississippi River at two points, Savanna and Cairo, offering a thoroughfare north and south, east and west without competition. The Freeport route can be advocated publicly with some assurance of being built, as any person familiar with the Geography of the country can see that Savanna is the nearest point from Janesville to the Mississippi river; this route once properly brought into notice will undoubtedly be adopted, notwithstanding the $200,000 subscriptions to Galena and their desire to do something to injure the Illinois Central Railroad Company because they will not stop their Road at Galena.

Why is it necessary for the Galenians to be so secret about this Railroad, if it is to be such a public benefit as they claim, running nearly parallel over eighty miles with the Illinois Central, and the Galena and Chicago Union Railroads.

I should answer this question thus: The Galenians have to procure a charter from our State Legislature, from Galena to the Wisconsin State line, alongside of the Illinois Central, and that the Illinois Central company will do all in their power to prevent them from getting the charter, and the power of the Central company in our Legislature can be increased by such secret projects being made known to our representatives, hence the necessity for secrecy in this matter.

Public improvements, for public benefit, should be made public, and public prints should publish all such proceedings.

TELEGRAPH TO NAPLES OR MEMPHIS.—The business men of Jacksonville and Springfield have long felt the need of a direct telegraphic communication with the Illinois river at the terminus of the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad. They will therefore be pleased to learn that an enterprise is now on foot, which if carried out, will place them in immediate connection with one or the other of those places early next season. The cost of such a line as is contemplated—of the most durable kind, with cedar posts—is estimated not to exceed $1,000. It is thought by those who have had much experience in telegraphing, to be a paying enterprise, and is certainly demanded, so long as the Railroad continues in operation as a means of transportation and travel. A line on this route will, of course, be eventually, and perhaps at an early day, extended, westward to some point on the Mississippi, and finally from a direct communication with the western limit of Missouri.

### Notices of New Works, &c.

PROPHETS OF OUR INFLUENCE—By Jacob D. Miller. Cincinnati: Moore, Anderson, Wilstach, Keys & Co. Chicago: Cross & Chase.

This is a most interesting work, and well calculated to precede a general history of the Reformation in Philadelphia. Since it describes the private experiences and motives of the early Reformers, from the time of Wickliffe, of whom the sketch given is full of interest. The author traces the course of the many undercurrents of religious reform which were successively guided after Wickliffe, by Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, Hampden, and Cromwell, down to the reign of Charles III—and then makes it as invidious and to a thorough knowledge of the causes and course of the Reformation.

CHAMBERS POCKET MISCELLANY—Published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston. Cross & Chase, Chicago.

This popular Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature is too well known to need our commendation. It worthily finds a place in our Sunday School Libraries, and combining as it does, History, Fiction, Travels, and Anecdotes of great men, it is a valuable accession to any Library, and must be particularly acceptable to the young people at home, as a Christmas or New Year's present.

"TO DAIMONION," or, THE SPIRITUAL MEDIUM—By Theodore Parker. Published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston. And by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

We have here the history and discussion of the whole subject of Mesmerism, Spiritual Rappings, etc., in a small compass, and in an agreeable form—illustrated and explained by enquiries into the past, as well as present. It promises to be a good help to curious students into this department of science.

THE OPAL—A Magazine edited by the patients of the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y.

This work cannot fail to enlist the sympathy and generous interest of the philanthropic.—The profits of the work, if there be any, are devoted to the increase of the Library of the Asylum.

THE STUDENT—A Family Miscellany and Weekly School Reader. Published by Foster & Wells, New York.

Such a magazine for the young may doubtless be made a very useful auxiliary in the home education, which is going on *silently*, step by step, lesson by lesson, though the teachers are often invisible, and the scholars unconscious.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—An edition for the million—price 37½ cts. Published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston.

This is the long-looked for cheap edition. We are glad to see it, and hope it will be multiplied till it is found in every home in the land. It carries its own mark of superior genius, and needs no other endorsement. We acknowledge the receipt of this popular edition from Jewett, Proctor & Worthington, Western Publishers, Cleveland.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY—A Tale of circumstantial evidence, by Emerson Bennett. Philadelphia: S. S. Peterson. Sold by Cross & Chase, Chicago.

A regular love story—ought judging by a glance at its contents.

NORTON'S LITERARY REGISTER for 1852—Published by C. S. Norton, N. Y.

This Register contains also an Almanac properties, and is intended for the buyers and sellers of books. In addition to the lists of American and English publications during the last year, it has wood cuts and sketches of six of the first Libraries in the United States; also of the Smithsonian Institution, and a list of its publications.

It comes to us in pamphlet form, but in size and quality is worthy of a substantial binding. It is also published monthly. Price $1.00 per year.

WOMAN'S RECORD; or Sketches of all Distinguished Women from the beginning till A. D. 1850. By Mrs. S. J. Hale. Illustrated by 200 Portraits. Sold by Cross & Chase, Chicago.

This is a most excellent work, that needs only to be seen to be prized. It is invaluable in many ways and should find a home in every family. To collect materials for such a work must have cost the author much care and labor, and for the result, the public, and women especially, owe their thanks. The discussion in the General Preface, respecting woman, will, we think, be particularly interesting at the present day.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, for Dec., 1852.

This Magazine has always the welcome look of an old acquaintance, and carries its recommendation in its name. The late collection and publication of Knick Knacks, the Editor's Table of this Magazine, gives additional value to the fountain whence flowed such pleasant spirit-healing waters.

We shall make some extracts for a future paper.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for January, 1853—Edited by Mrs. S. J. Hale, is on our table, and seems to be full of interesting matter, to suit all tastes—with some neat engravings and fashion patterns and music besides. Published by Louis A. Godey, Philadelphia.

### Knick-Knacks.

A GREAT LAND OWNER.—Mr. M. L. Sullivan, of Columbus, Ohio, advertises for sale in the Journal, 10,000 acres of land on the National Road in Ohio, 3,000 acres in Madison county, and 10,000 in Logan, Union, and Hardin counties, all of it of superior quality.—Also 200 acres adjoining the city of Columbus, all of which will be laid out in lots, and sold. Twenty-one thousand acres of land in Northwestern Ohio lands is a pretty extensive land monopoly for one person.

☞ The following remarkably clear and sensible paper on the subject of Paragraph appeared in the San Francisco *Tribune* on the day of the late election:

Fellow citizens, will you endorse the proceedings of the Beniels Illinois Convention by voting for its nominees? Will you defend the course of Gov. Mandarin Bigler? Will you countenance another cold water speculation at the expense of starving and suffering immigrants? Do you wish another Jenny Lind swindling transaction perpetrated before your eyes in spite of your wishes? Are you willing that the "shoulder hitters" shall have control of the city government? *No! No!! NO!!!* Then vote the whole, regular Whig ticket.

☞ "John, who was the wisest man?"

"Don't know, sir."

"Yes, you do know, tell me."

"Well, I guess it was uncle, for father sez he was so cunning he got every body to trust him, and want fool enough to pay nobody."

☞ The Genoa returns, in giving some facts connected with the introduction of hogs by the colonists of Virginia, state that many of them went wild, their progeny becoming so numerous and dangerous that it was necessary to hunt and kill them as beasts of prey. Here in Western New York the same thing occurred in the first years of settlement. In several instances there were boars among the progeny of hogs that had been domesticated, that were hunted and shot because they were as much feared as any of the most ferocious of wild animals.—*Rochester Union.*

☞ A man got up the other night, and took as he supposed a card of matches, and began to break off one by one, trying to light a lamp, until the whole card was used up without accomplishing his purpose. He then discovered he had broken up his wife's comb!—*Ex. paper.*

When his indignant wife discovered the damage, the blundering fellow no doubt found his card.

☞ The war debts of the European nations amount to $10,000,000,000. It would require the labor of four million of men, at $150 per annum, to pay the interest of this sum at 6 per cent. To pay the principal, it would be necessary to levy a tax of at least $10 on every inhabitant of the globe.

☞ An elephant, which had been long an inmate of Stuyzing, a summer residence of the King of Sardinia, was recently put to death.—This dull animal was of a melancholy disposition. He was killed by means of carbonic acid, all doors and windows being closed. Some time ago his keeper having ill-treated him, he fell into a fit of rage, seized him with his trunk and flung him in the air to the height of a hundred feet. Since then he had not been permitted to quit his stable. He had become extremely dull and heavy, and only allowed the wife of his former attendant to approach him. The King ordered him to be stuffed and placed in the Turin Museum.

### From the Boston Intelligencer.

Sculpture in Virginia Parlors.

*From Jane G. Austin, author "Rayborne" and "Fanshawe" to Hiram Powers.*

AND Powers, your views they work, shall trace
The haggard features of a time-worn face;
Sculpture! they hand hath moulded into form
The Sculptor! thy hand hath moulded into form
Lo! Genius, in a poverty-stricken cell,
Where Want, very rudely inhabit and Revelled,
Gather and Handicrafts Painting and Toilet Dressing Cases.

Boxes, inlaid, and plain,
Glass Boxes in great variety,
Gilt Office Boxes, Boxes
Lacquered and rich cut Silver mounted Pocketbooks.
Ladies' Work Boxes, Boxes
Fancy Glass and Gilt Baskets,
Boxes
Glass Wrapper Boxes,
Gilt Wrapper Boxes,
Gilt Wrapper Boxes, Boxes
Gilt Wrapper Boxes, Boxes
Gilt Wrapper Boxes, Boxes

# DAILY TRIBUNE.

F. A. STEWART, Commercial and Local Editor.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, '71

## LOCAL MATTERS.

See Inside.

*We would remind our friends, and the public, that we are ready to do all kinds of JOB PRINTING at a short notice. Our material is entirely new, and embraces the latest styles of types.*

*Orders left at Tribune Room, on the ground floor, next door to the Post Office, will be promptly attended to.*

☞ Our subscribers will render a favor by giving immediate notice at the Counting Room of this office of every omission on the part of the Carriers to deliver their papers. This is the only way to insure the delivery of their paper.

STATE OF PROGRESS.—Three wholesale stores have just been completed in Water st. which may be pronounced an advance upon all former building of the kind in Chicago, and are a good indication of the progress which the city is making in wholesale business. Hitherto ordinary wind buildings have, for the most part, sufficed for our wholesale dealers, but since Water st. has been devoted solely to the wholesale business, many of the stores have been found too narrow, not deep enough nor sufficiently lofty. The three stores recently built between Clark and LaSalle streets, point out what Chicago must shortly become—a great wholesale mart. They have 27 feet frontage, are 140 deep, and are built four stories high, the whole depth of the building. The side walk is heavy stone work and the buildings are fire proof, and finished throughout in a most superior manner, being lighted in the centre from the roof. They have been erected by Mr. Ira B. Couch.

One of these stores is occupied by the firm of Ward, Doggett & Co., and is to be devoted exclusively to their wholesale trade in boots and shoes. The establishment in Lake street will be kept open for the retail department till the ensuing spring, after which time they have made arrangements to commence manufacturing in Chicago. The firm of Ward, Doggett & Co. is well known in and around the city, and the boxes filling even their new and enlarged premises, indicate the extensive business they are carrying on.

Another of these fine stores is occupied by Messrs. Hodges, Gould & Wadsworth, wholesale grocers and commission merchants. From the cellar to the topmost story the whole building is full, with their stock of liquors, coffees, teas, tobacco, and all the articles usually kept in their line.

The third store will shortly be occupied by M. D. Gilman, wholesale dealer in dry goods and groceries, who, like many others, finds his business becoming too extensive for his present accomodations. He also must lengthen his cords and strengthen his stakes.

May all these gentlemen realize that success which their ability and industry deserve; and may every wooden structure by which Water street is still disgraced be soon supplanted by buildings equally commendable.

Several other new buildings in Water street call for remark, among which are those erected by A. N. Fullerton, Esq. In due time a description will find its way into the Tribune.

**Christmas Eve Party.**

Our readers must not forget the Party to be given by the Ladies of the Universalist Society, on Christmas Eve. Their object is a laudable one—the relief of the Society—and their efforts should be seconded by the presence and liberality of the Gentlemen on the occasion. They have engaged Irving Hall, and a fine band of Music, and the evening's entertainment will furnish a *gold pro quo* for all outlays.

The price of ticket admitting a Gentleman and Ladies is $1.50. Carriages will be in attendance at the Hall at 7 o'clock.

**Rev. Joseph Harrington.**

The death of this clergyman was announced in our city last week. The love and esteem of the friends he gathered about him when a resident here, are shown in the many hearts saddened by his most unexpected decease. We insert the following communication respecting him:

The news of the death of Mr. Harrington, in California, has brought sorrow to the hearts of many in this city who knew and loved him. Stricken down in the vigor of manhood and in the midst of usefulness, this is one of those dispensations which appear to the unassisted reason so dark and mysterious; and to which nothing but faith and trust in Supreme Wisdom and Goodness can reconcile us.

Mr. Harrington came to Chicago in the fall of 1839, and assumed the pastoral care of the First Unitarian Society. The writer, with some half dozen others, heard Mr. Harrington's first sermon in the "saloon," for at that time there was no Unitarian Church in Chicago. But the zeal and energy of Mr. Harrington brought about a new state of things, and in a little more than a year, the half dozen had increased to a hundred, owning one of the best churches which the city then contained.

Mr. Harrington retained the care of this society about five years, during which time his labors were the means of bringing many souls to Christ, while his personal qualities did much to overcome opposition.

After leaving Chicago, Mr. Harrington took charge of a new society in Hartford, Connecticut. Here he had the same success in building up a society, which attended him in Chicago.—While in the midst of his usefulness here, a strong appeal was made from the Unitarian on the shores of the Pacific, to their brethren on the Atlantic, that a preacher should be sent to them.

Mr. Harrington was judged to be so eminently fitted for this post, and so loud was the call upon him, that he consented to go, and last summer sailed for San Francisco with his family.—He arrived in safety, and commenced his labors with the best prospect of success. But he has fallen, a Christian Missionary in the line of his duty, and though we may mourn, it is not without comfort.

"Go to the grave in all thy glorious prime,
In full activity of zeal and power;
A Christian cannot die before his time—
The Lord's appointment is the servant's hour."

Mr. Harrington was a scholar, and a man of varied accomplishments. Of a dignified and commanding presence, his oratory in the pulpit added force to the truths which he taught. No one who ever heard him can forget the graciousness of his manner, or the perfection of his reading; and no one who ever enjoyed the pleasure of his society in private life, can forget the amiable temper, the warm heart, the gentle smile, and the real goodness which distinguished our departed friend. G.

ANOTHER CASE OF FEVER AND AGUE CURED.—A few days ago, we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. Wilcox's Liver Pills. We have now another in motion, viz that of Mr. James Sharpe, of Machesburgh, who states that he had labored under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was since troubled by the use of Bean Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best Ague Medicine ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, or diseases of the Liver, the proprietors of Dr. McLean's Pills were not prepared for the frequent but gratifying evidences of its general utility and curative capacity. In this country, this invaluable medication has commended itself, most emphatically, and we feel inclined to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States. It may be had of Drug stores in Chicago and from country merchants. dec22

THE OLD FELLOW'S ALMANAC FOR 1872—Is published with Copper Plate Engravings for each Odd Fellow's Lodge in the United States, their wives and sisters; being a beautiful ornament for the parlor. For sale by all Druggists. J. R. DAVENPORT, 89 Lake st.

MOTHERS MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER, GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK OF DECEMBER—Received and for sale by dec22 HELLER & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE 160 Shares in Lot 3 in Block 4 in Sheldon's Addition to Kent Hall, adjoining Kent Hall, bounding Water Power, on which a few feet is now owned and down in water power for a Grist Mill with the use of Rooms, or a woolen Factory. Inquire of Mr. Sheldon, Kent Hall, or of the undersigned. Title Perfect. WM. H. HASKELL & CO., 120 Lake st.

BILL PAPER—Blankbooks and Stationery can find a full assortment at the lowest prices at S. H. ROBINSON'S, 87 Clark st.

STATE, COUNTY AND TOWN TAXES.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE.—The Net Proceeds of the Taxes of Illinois, for the year 1871, are ready to be turned over to the Collectors of Cook County, and we are ready to receive the Collectors' Orders. WM. H. HOLT, Comptroller. CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1871. dec22

# COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 21, 1871.

In Produce there is little change to note. Receipts continue light, and inadequate to the demand. There is also more life and spirit in every department of trade, except in Dry Goods, the action of which continues to be dull and heavy, as is the weather, owing to an apprehension of cold weather, and a belief that when it comes, the usual rush of Dry Goods will take place. Some of our merchants, and Dry Goods jobbers, are entirely satisfied with the amount of business done, the amount of Wheat that has been forwarded during the season so far, and have no doubt but that most of the Wheat already used up the stock which they provided in the Fall, and will have to partly suspend flouring, which will cause a temporary embarrassment in the country. Under such a stained change, warehouses cannot reach the market figures, and the wheat is pushing by without any accumulation of either Flour or Grain in store. Receipts of Wheat for the last two consecutive days were very great, and as long as labor is remunerated as fully as at present, this consumptive demand will continue. There is reason to anticipate a heavy rush the opening of Spring will find our warehouses more empty of everything but Pork, than they have been for ten years. There is considerable grain yet in the hands of the farmers but there is an apparent conviction that higher prices must rule in the Spring, and that it will be wise to hold until that time.

We notice sales and sale of the subject as follows:

FLOUR.—Steady demand for spring wheat brands in small lots at $5.25; do winter do do at $4.250@4.50; Northern Indiana and Illinois Buckwheat at $3.50@3.75; do buckwheat, $3@3.75. There is an active local demand and the market is very firm, with an advancing tendency.

WHEAT.—Sale of spring wheat, 1,000 bushels, the average being about 97; 197 bushels spring and winter, in mixed lots, at 95c; and 111 do fall winter at 102½c. We also notice a sale of 1,000 bushels spring wheat, to be delivered in Nov. do. This latter sale shows a price actually to be worth 95@96c, and the market is very firm, and tending upward.

CORN.—There is but little offering, and small sales only, owing to acute operations. Small lots of old shelled sell to the trade at 38c, and in store at 36c. No sales of new shelled. Small lots of new ear taken at 32@33c; 9 bu of 70 lbs.

OATS.—Steady demand for the local trade, with small sales at 30@32c from teams, and at the depot.

BARLEY.—Small sales of prime to the fit owners, within the past week, at 60@65c ⅌ bu. Similar samples, to a small extent, closed off at 65@68, but no considerable amount could be shaved off at such rates.

RYE.—Market nominal at 50@52c ⅌ bu of 56 lbs.

SEEDS.—Poor Flax is demand for City MILLS at $1.50 per bu. Ordinary lots continued about the for warehouse. The only good sale reported was at $1.60 per bu.

HOGS.—The receipts of dressed hogs are large, but the market is somewhat depressed, and it is in favor of buyers.—Small lots of choice hogs still command $5.50 per 100 lbs, but with about the figure paid for lots averaging 200 to 275 lbs.—We hear of a sale of 300 at $5.60 for all weighing less than 300, and of 80 at above the same. Also, 30 heavy at $5. The receipts thus far indicate that there will be packed more an excess of something over 40 per week more than last year, when the total amounted to 35,000.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork held at $14.50 in small lots.—Mess beef, $12@13, and cut-hams at 8c. Lard, sold with small sales at 10@11½c per lb by the bbl.

BUTTER.—The market is rather heavy, though the amount on hand is not large. There is no speculation in the apparent. We notice sales at 18@20c for fresh and roll.

FLOUR.—Market quiet and heavy, the supply being light and the demand very limited. Prices are nominally unchanged.

CHEESE.—Small sales at 10c for W. R. and 11¼ for Hamburg. Market well supplied and quiet.

POTATOES.—Small lots from teams and railroad sell at 50@60c per bu., according to quality. There is not any considerable amount coming forward. Buyers of large lots are not disposed to sell at less than 60c, and some have sold at higher views.

SALT.—Retailers have advanced their figures, and now ask $1.75 per bbl for fair. Rules steady at 1c in sale.

COAL.—Illinois, $5.50, and Erie $6@7.50 per ton, at retail.

LIVE STOCK.—Best cattle are in demand for city market, and good lots readily command an advance on last week's sales. Present rates, 4c per lb lbs. Sheep, $2.50 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK MARKET.—Dec. 21.

Bankers generally very firm in satisfaction of still better rates for money, and the demand for Stocks is fully equal to anything doing.—Gold, cannot be found, and the market is very active, and very firm, with a good demand for sellers, 114¾; for old and new mixed, 5s, for new coupons, 5s, 2s, 4s, and 6s, 114¾@114¾; for 10s, 114¾@114¾; for old 5s, 114¾@114¾; for new 5s, 114¾@114¾; for old 10s, 114¾@114¾; for new 10

## TRANSPORTATION.

GREAT NORTHERN ROUTE.

NORTHERN RAILROAD ROUTE.

## TRANSPORTATION.

BUFFALO & CHICAGO

Michigan Southern Line.

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

Buffalo and Rochester Railroad.

From Buffalo to New York.

Buffalo and Erie Railroad.

Detroit & Cleveland Line.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LINE.

## TRANSPORTATION.

Michigan Central Railroad Line.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS

New York & Erie Railroad.

Direct Route to New York.

CANANDAIGUA, ELMIRA AND NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Hudson River Railroad.

Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co.

New York and Erie Railroad Line.

BUFFALO AND CHICAGO LINE

FULTON LINE.

GRIFFITH'S WESTERN LINE.

## TRANSPORTATION.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Cleveland and Toledo.

SEASON ARRANGEMENT, 1852.

ECKFORD LINE,

For the Transportation of PRODUCE, MERCHANDISE, ETC. FROM AND TO NEW YORK AND THE WESTERN Lakes and Rivers.

CHICAGO AND ROCKFORD.

## INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BOSTON.

Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford.

Fire Insurance.

THE HUDSON RIVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Combination Life and Health Association of the Great West.

CAPITAL, CASH AND GUARANTEE, $50,000!

Rochester Mutual Health Association.

SPRINGFIELD MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

## HARDWARE.

Tools and Shelf Hardware at

W. F. Dominick & Co.,

Stoves & Hardware.

Chicago Piano Forte Manufactory.

FIRE FIRE FIRE!!!

CHICAGO FIRMEN TRIUMPHANT.

LEATHER

OF SUPERIOR TANNAGE AND FINISH AT

KELLY & BLACKBURN'S

Eastern Leather Store,

339 Lake Street, Chicago.

Drugs at Wholesale.

Wholesale Drug Store.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mathematical and Classical School.

## DRUGS & MEDICINES.

NEW DRUG STORE

Another Scientific Wonder!!!

PEPSIN.

## DRUGS & MEDICINES.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

MORRIS, HERVEY & CLARKSON,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

No. 54 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. KELLY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office, No. 1 Warner's Block, Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DAVIS & MARTIN,

COUNSELLORS, SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW, at the County Commissioners' Court House, Chicago, Ill. Will attend to all business appertaining to the Probate Court, Conveyancing, &c., and collecting of Bounty in Texas.

S. T. HALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and Solicitor in Chancery, Office, No. 3 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

CHEARING & JAMES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Lake Street, CHICAGO, Illinois.

C. G. SEARS,

HOMŒOPATHIST, Office No. 115 State street.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR, office on the Boulevard, near corner of Michigan Avenue, Ill. Office in the city, Boulevard, near corner of Michigan Avenue.

DR. SLAN

PRESCRIBING AND CONSULTING OFFICE, removed to 43 Clark street, in the New Bryan Block, opposite the Sherman House. The Doctor has discovered the Secret of Life, and will prolong it to a ripe old age. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER

Chicago Daily Tribune.

RATES OF ADVERTISING—In Advance.

ONE DOLLAR A TWELVE LINES.

Yearly Advertisements contracted for on the following terms, viz:

Yearly Advertisements will be confined strictly to the business of the advertiser.

Yearly Advertisements contracted for by the quarter, will be charged extra.

Yearly Advertisements not to be changed more than twice a year.

Yearly Advertisements exceeding the average number of squares agreed for, will be charged extra, at proportional rates.

The Proprietors are not responsible in damages from errors which may occur in advertising.

No Commercial yearly advertisement will be discontinued except at the option of the proprietors, unless it be made or a less period than six months, at yearly rates.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

MORRIS, HERVEY & CLARKSON,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND Solicitors in Chancery. Business attended to in Texas.

No. 54 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. KELLY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office, No. 1 Warner's Block, Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Particular attention paid to Collecting, and Conveyancing.

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N. B.—Several years' practice in the Land Office at Washington, D. C., in prosecuting claims against the Government.

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WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

Memphis, Tenn., Memphis and Charleston.

DR. WILCOX, Dentist,

OFFICE, No. 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 20, Southern Market, Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 8, General Wharf, Buffalo.

JAMES E. GREENSLEAF, FORWARDING

COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 188 and 192 South Water Street, on entire Packet's offices given to the purchase and sale of Grain and other Produce.

Cutler, Brodhead & Clapp,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COMMERCIAL BILLS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, ETC.

No. 20 WATER STREET, BOSTON.

REFERENCES.

Chicago, Nov. 16, 1852.

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